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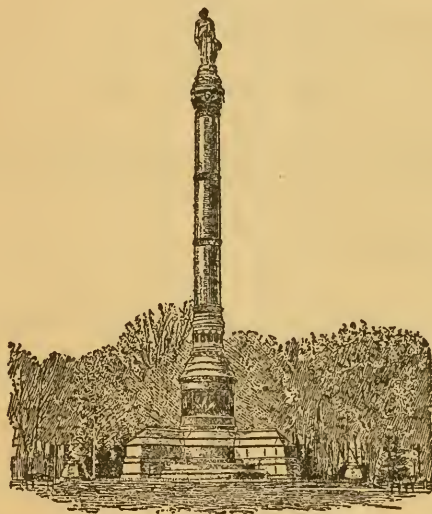
❁ CELEBRATION ❁

OF

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Anniversary

OF

BATTLE OF MONMOUTH,



AT FREEHOLD, N. J.,

June 27th, 1903.

❁ Order of the Day. ❁

SUNRISE—NATIONAL SALUTE.

10 A. M.—Arrival of Governor. Governor's salute.

10 A. M.—Delegates and other guests assemble at Court House to register and receive badges and luncheon cards.

11 A. M.—Parade of National Guard of New Jersey.

12 M.—Exercises at Monument Park.

2 P. M.—Luncheon at Armory.

4 P. M.—Reception of Governor at Armory.

Program at Monument Park.

MUSIC—"American Fantasie," - - - - Victor Herbert.

VOSS' BAND.

INVOCATION—Right Reverend John Scarborough, D.D., Bishop of New Jersey.

CHANT—LORD'S PRAYER—Chorus from Freehold High School, under leadership of Prof. T. Williams-Pearman.

INTRODUCTION—Mr. Theodore W. Morris, President of Monmouth Battle Monument Commission.

ADDRESS—His Excellency, Franklin Murphy, Governor of New Jersey.

CHORUS—"My Own United States," - - Pupils of High School.

ORATION—Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, U. S. Senator from Indiana.

CHORUS—"The Star Spangled Banner," - - Pupils of High School.

POEM—Mr. Will Carleton.

CHORUS—"America," - - Pupils of High School.

BENEDICTION—Right Reverend James A. McFaul, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Trenton.

MUSIC—"Ye Ancients," - - D. W. Reeves.

VOSS' BAND.

*Exchange
Monmouth Co. Hist. Ass'n
3/27/39*

Description of the Monument.

The monument is located in a beautiful triangular park of a little over three acres at the junction of Court and Monument streets, about three minutes' walk from the Court House. Its base corresponds in form to the Park, being an equilateral triangle composed of three massive spurs of granite, surmounted at the point of contact by a large drum-shaped block on which are five bronze tablets five feet high and six feet wide, illustrative of scenes of the battle. Above these is a smaller drum sloping to contact with the shaft and surmounted at the intersection with a ring of bronze shields bearing the arms of the thirteen original States. Springing from these comes the shaft proper,

consisting of three sections of eleven feet each, joined together by rings of bay leaves cut in the granite. Surmounting the shaft is a composite capital, with flying eagles springing from its interstices. Upon the capital stands a colossal granite statue, "Columbia Triumphant." The height to the top of the statue is within a fraction of one hundred feet.

The design is a simple one and yet it has a distinct character in its details and general appearance, that distinguishes it from any other monument. The shaft is of Concord granite and the base of Quincy granite, both fine-axed.

The Bas-Reliefs.

The bronze tablets were designed by Mr. J. E. Kelly, and were cast at the National Fine Art Foundry in New York city. They represent, with graphic exactness, five scenes in the battle. In the delineation of the minor accessories of these pictures in bronze Mr. Kelly spared no labor or expense to obtain originals of the arms, accoutrements, furniture, uniforms, etc., of the period, many of his models having been actually used on the field, and are now cherished heir-looms in the families of the officers who wore or carried them. And so with the human figures, most of them being copied from portraits of the persons represented, the likeness being reproduced in the bronzes. As works of art these tablets are said to be unsurpassed by anything of the kind in this country. The following is a brief description of them:

RAMSEY DEFENDING HIS GUNS.

This represents Lieutenant-Colonel Nathaniel Ramsey, of Maryland, in the closing effort to hold his position until the main army could be rallied. General Washington had told him he depended on his exertions, and he had promised to check the enemy. He tried with his gallant regiment to defend the guns of Lieutenant-Colonel Oswald, until, having been dismounted, he was overwhelmed by the superior numbers of the British Dragoons. In the foreground he is represented with historical accuracy in a hand-to-hand conflict with a detachment of the Seventeenth British Regiment, Light Dragoons. Colonel Ramsey's portrait is from a miniature and silhouette, both taken

from life and furnished by his family. His sword is modeled from the short-bladed weapon which he actually carried and used with great effect that day, and which is still preserved. The uniform, horse furniture and all the equipments of the Dragoons are taken from the official record of the regiment. So particular has the artist been that the "death head" may be seen on the hat of the trooper of the Seventeenth Dragoons—the organization allowed to wear the same by the order of the King—with the motto "Glory or Death." In the background Oswald is directing his men in their attempt to carry off his guns.

WASHINGTON RALLYING THE TROOPS.

The Commander-in-Chief is here depicted riding down the American lines on the splendid horse which had just been presented to him by New Jersey's War Governor, William Livingston, and rallying the troops after General Lee's unaccountable retreat. He is placing the regiments of Stewart and Ramsey and Livingston in position to check the advance party of the British. General Washington's head and figure are modeled from Houdin's life-cast, now in possession of Mr. Power's heirs. The model is worked on a scale, and is entirely accurate in all its proportions, from Houdin's measurements. The style of the uniform and horse equipments of the chieftain are all from authentic sources.

MOLLY PITCHER.

The head and figure of the heroine of



Monmouth is an ideal woman of great muscular power. Her dead husband is at her feet, and General Knox is seen in the background directing his artillery line. A wounded soldier uses his right hand instead of left in thumbing the vent. This, it is readily seen, improves the composition of the picture. The old Tennent Church, still standing as a memorial of the battle, is seen on the extreme left of the relief.

COUNCIL OF WAR AT HOPEWELL.

This tablet represents Generals Washington, Lee, Greene, Stirling, Lafayette, Steuben, Knox, Poor, Wayne, Woodford, Patterson, Scott and Duportail as they appeared in the important council of war held at Hopewell, old Hunterdon county, New Jersey, June 24, 1778. General Washington is listening attentively as General Lafayette, standing by the table, is urging upon the council to decide on making a strong demonstration against the British column, even if it brought on a battle. The position and general expression of other officers clearly indicate their opinion of Lafayette's appeal. General Lee, who preferred to let the British

force parade unmolested across the State, looks anxious and indignant that his military experience and judgment do not entirely control the board. It is also easy to see that the foreign officers, Steuben and Duportail, want to make a strong attack, and not simply to feel the enemy. General Patterson agrees with them, and so does the true-hearted Greene. General Wayne, always ready for fight, can hardly wait until Lafayette has finished that he may speak a few words of ardent patriotism. Colonel Scammell, Washington's Adjutant-General, who afterward gave his life for liberty on Yorktown's ramparts, is here engaged in noting the opinions of the general officers for the guidance of his chief.

WAYNE'S CHARGE.

This relief depicts Mad Anthony Wayne leading his troops in the final charge of the day through a trampled corn-field, and the battalions of British grenadiers falling back and trying in vain to carry away the body of their dead commander, Lieut-Colonel Henry Monckton. The parsonage of Tennent Church is seen in the background.



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